General Advertiser.

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

VOL. XXVIII. EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1826. NO. 2 ....1400.

Printed & published every Tuesday Morning,
BY THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
Publisher of the Laws of the Union.

TERMS.

The terms are Two Dollars & Fifty Cents per Annum, payable half yearly, in advance.—No paper can be discontinued, until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty Five Cents per square.

TWENTY-SEVENTH VOLUME.

☞ This morning's paper completes the twenty-seventh volume of the Star—during that number of years (from a general credit) debts, though small, individually, yet in the aggregate, amount to something considerable, have been created; and from a lenity seldom extended. The Editor, therefore, now calls on all persons in anywise indebted to him, to close their accounts by payment, or note; otherwise they will be put in the hands of such officers for collection, as their several amounts may authorize.

To those who have generously attended to his interest, the Editor most respectfully tenders his compliments; and with whom it will at all times give him pleasure to do business:—But, to those who have let their accounts run five, ten, fifteen and twenty years, without attending to them, they can expect no further indulgence. However painful a dernier resort may be to his feelings, yet, the finer part of man, must be seared for a while, when in pursuit of his just rights, against such protracted neglect of justice.

THOS. PERRIN SMITH.

Star-Office, Easton, Md. August 22, 1826. w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Charles Kirby at the suit of Philemon Skinner, will be sold at public vendue, at the court house door, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 5th day of September next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—The farm where he, the said Kirby, now resides, situate near St. Michaels, containing the quantity of 105 acres of land more or less—Also, to be sold on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of September at the residence of said Kirby, the following property to wit:--2 head of horses, one yoke of oxen and cart—seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said Kirby, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interests and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by THOS. HENRIX, Sh'ff.
aug. 15 4w

VENDUE.

IN further pursuance of the order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, I will sell the residue of the personal estate of the late Lloyd Nicols, deceased, at Mount Pleasant on the evening of SATURDAY the 9th day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day after Sunday, the sale beginning precisely at 2 o'clock, P. M.

This residuum will consist of a great quantity of most valuable plate—a remarkably fine 8 day imported clock, some pieces of valuable household and kitchen furniture—a quantity of nice pork, with a good ox cart, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention, but of great use to the purchasers. Terms of sale same as before. Notes with approved security taken for all sums of five dollars or upwards, payable six months after date—below that, the cash will be required.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Adm'r. of Lloyd Nicols, dec'd.
August 22 3w G

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of three venditioni exponas to me directed against Thos. Weightson, at the suit of the following persons, to wit: one at the suit of Samuel Tenant, one at the suit of Benjamin Blades, and one at the suit of John M. Wise, use Nathan Harrington, use Rachel L. Kerr, will be sold in the town of St. Michaels, on SATURDAY the 9th September, the following property, to wit:—One negro girl called Sophy, taken as the property of said Wrightson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned claims.

Sale to take place between 12 and 5 o'clock at Allen's Tavern.

W. TOWNSEND, Constable.
aug. 15 4w

Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, the subscriber will sell at Vendue, on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of September next if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late residence of Henry R. Leonard, dec'd. part of the Personal Estate of said deceased; consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, some of which are valuable; corn, bacon, lard, with some farming utensils. A credit will be given of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with security, bearing interest from the day of sale; for all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

THOMAS JENKINS, Agent
for Ann Leonard, Adm'trix of H. R. L.
aug. 22 3w

JAMES M. LAMBDIN

HAS JUST RECEIVED
AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
Dry Goods & Groceries, &c.
Which he offers at reduced prices for Cash.
aug. 15 4w

Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county, will be offered at Vendue on THURSDAY, the 14th September, at the farm of the late *Joseph Haskins*, esq. in Caroline county, and on THURSDAY, 21st. day of September, at the late residence of the said Joseph Haskins, near Easton, all his PERSONAL ESTATE, except the negroes, consisting of household Furniture, and Farming Utensils, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, &c. &c. Also, the reversion of the said Joseph Haskins in the House and Lot on Goldsborough street, in Easton aforesaid, held under lease by Mr. John Westley Boardley of Queen Ann's county.—*Terms of Sale*—for all sums of and under $5, the cash will be required; for all sums above $5, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by

WM. K. LAMBDIN, Adm'r.
of Joseph Haskins, dec'd.

P. S. All persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Haskins, dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment; those having claims against said estate will exhibited them duly athenticated.

aug 9 w

J. & R. Stevenson,

LATE FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened

A FRUIT & CONFECTIONARY STORE,

No 89, Market street Baltimore, two doors above South, where they will keep constantly on hand a general stock of GOODS in their line, of a superior quality, wholesale and retail, at the following reduced prices:

MINT CANDY, assorted,
LEMON,
HOREHOUND,
BARLEY SUGAR,
CINNAMON,
ROSE CAKE,
ROSE ALMOND,
SUGAR ALMONDS,
SUGAR PLUMBS,
SURETS or KISSES,
MINT DROPS, all at 25 cts per lb.
Mint Drops on paper per sheet 10 do.
SYRUPS of all descriptions of the best quality at $6 per dozen,
WINE BITTERS, 5 do do.

august 22 6m

MARTIN & HAYWARD

HAVE RECEIVED
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which will be offered at very reduced prices for *Cash*, or in exchange for *Wool, Feathers*, or *Country Tow Linen.*

Their customers and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them an early call.

Easton, May 2 w

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

WILLIAM WHITE,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, [EASTON.]

HAS just received from Baltimore, a handsome supply of *Ladies* and *Children's* boots and shoes, which he will dispose of very low for Cash.—He has also received from New-York a large supply of red and black morocco skins of the first and second quality, which he will either manufacture into boots and shoes or dispose of low for Cash, by the single skin or by the dozen.

W. H. finds he can purchase Boots & Shoes on much lower terms for cash, in either of the above cities, than even on a short credit—he has therefore determined to sell for cash alone, and invites all those who are in want of articles in his line, and who have the needful, to give him a call, examine for themselves, and he has no doubt of their purchasing.

aug. 29 w

TO RENT,

FOR THE NEXT YEAR,

THE FARM near Dover Bridge, now occupied by Mr. Henry Snow.—ALSO the

HOUSE AND GARDEN near Dover Bridge, at present occupied by Mr. James Ludrick—with the House and Garden will be rented a Black-smith's shop.—This is considered one of the best stands for a Black-smith's shop in the county, and will be rented low to a good tenant—apply to

WM. H. HAYWARD.
Talbot county, Aug. 22 w

FARMS TO RENT.

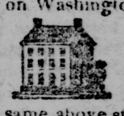
OAKLAND and COOKS-HOPE situated in Edmondson's Neck, and occupied at present by Mr. Thomas Dewlin; will be rented to good tenants on reasonable terms, for the ensuing year.

J. ROGERS.
Perry Hall, Aug. 22 3w

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE House and Garden, with the premises and appurtenances to the same belonging, the present residence of the subscriber, situate on Washington street in an airy, pleasant, and



healthy part of the town.—The HOUSE is nearly new and in complete repair: has three rooms and a passage on the first floor and the same above stairs. The ground consists of four building lots, containing one acre of land, and extends from Washington to West street. On them are a good brick meat house, dairy, wood yard, stableage for 6 or 8 head of horses, a carriage house, barracks for hay and an excellent granary, two pumps of water, one on Washington the other on West street. To an approved tenant this property will be let on very moderate terms. Also to rent for the next year, several small houses in desirable situations.

Apply to

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

P. S. Tenants who at present occupy any of my houses, and do not expect to continue the ensuing year, are requested to give me notice in a few days.

E. N. H.
aug 29 w

MR. JEFFERSON'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Of all the letters from Mr. Jefferson to different individuals, which have been published since his death, we have seen none more interesting than the following, which appeared in the Eastern Argus. It was written to the late Judge Thatcher of Massachusetts.—Bost. Cour.

Monticello, Jan. 26, 1824.

Sir:—I have read with much satisfaction the sermon of Mr. Piermont, which you have been so kind as to send me, and am much pleased with the spirit of brotherly forbearance in matters of religion which it breathes and the sound distinction it inculcates between the things which belong to us to judge, and those which do not. If all christian sects would rally to the sermon in the mount, make that the central point of union in religion, and the stamp of genuine christianity, (since it gives us all the precepts of our duties to one another) why should we further ask, with the text of our Sermon, 'What think ye of Christ'? and if one should answer 'he is a member of the Godhead,' another 'he is a being of eternal pre-existence,' a third 'he was a man divinely inspired, a fourth 'he was the Herald of truths reformatory of the religious of mankind in general, but more immediately of that of his own countrymen, impressing them with more sublime, and more worthy ideas of the Supreme Being, teaching them the doctrine of a future state of rewards and punishments, and inculcating the love of mankind, instead of the anti-social spirit with which the Jews viewed all the other nations,' what right, or what interest has either of these respondents to claim pre eminence for his dogma, and usurping the judgment seat of God, to condemn all the others of his wrath? In this case I say, with the wiser heathen, 'deorum injuriae diis curae.'

You press me to consent to the publication of my sentiments, and suppose they might have effect even on Sectarian bigotry. But have they not the Gospel? If they hear not that, and the charities it teacheth, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead. Such is the malignity of religious antipathies, that although the laws will no longer permit them, with Calvin, to burn those who are not exactly of their creed, they raise the hue and cry of Heresy against them, place them under the Ban of public opinion, and shut them out from all the kind affections of society. I must pray permission therefore, to continue in quiet during the short time remaining to me: and at a time of life when the afflictions of the body weigh heavily enough, not to super-add those which corrode the spirit also, and might weaken its resignation, to continue in a joyless state of being, which providence may yet destine. With these sentiments, accept those of good will and respect to yourself. TH. JEFFERSON.

REMARKABLE DREAM.

Being in company the other day when the conversation turned upon Dreams, I related one which, as it happened to my own father, I can answer for the truth of it. About the year 1731 my father, Mr. D. of K.—in the county of Cumberland, came to Edinburgh to attend the classes, having the advantage of an uncle in the regiment then in the Castle, and remained under the protection of his uncle and aunt. Major and Mrs. Griffiths, during the winter. When spring arrived Mr. D. and three or four young gentlemen from England, (his intimates) made parties to visit all the neighbouring places about Edinburgh, Roslin, Arthur's seat, Craig Millar, &c. &c. Coming home one evening from some of those places, Mr. D. said, "We have made a party to go a fishing to Inch-Keith to-morrow, if the morning is fine, and have bespoke our boat; we shall be off at six." No objection being made they separated for the night. Mrs. Griffiths had not been long asleep till she screamed out in the most violent agitated, manner, "The boat is sinking; save, oh save them!" The Major awaked her, and said, "Were you uneasy about the fishing party?" "Oh no," said she, "I had not once thought of it"—She then composed herself, and soon fell asleep again; in about another hour she cried out in a dreadful fright, "I see the boat is going down." The Major again awoke her, and she said, "It has been owing to the other dream I had; for I feel no uneasiness about it." After some conversation they both fell sound asleep, but no rest could be obtained for her; in the most extreme agony she again screamed, "They are gone, the boat is sunk!" When the Major awoke her, she said, "Now I cannot rest; Mr. D. must not go, for I feel, should he go, I would be miserable till his return; the thoughts of it would almost kill me." She instantly arose, threw on her wrapping gown, went to his bedside, for his room was next to their own, and with great difficulty she got his promise to remain at home. "But what am I to say to my young friends whom I was to meet at Leith at six o'clock?" "With great truth you may say your aunt is ill, for I am so at present; consider you are an only son, under our protection, and should any thing happen to you, it would be my death." Mr. D. immediately wrote a note to his friends, saying that he was prevented joining them, and sent his servant with it to Leith. The morning came in most beautifully, and continued so till three o'clock, when a violent storm arose, and in an instant the boat and all that were in it went to the bottom and were never more heard of, nor was any part of it ever seen. I often heard the story from my father, who aways added, "It has not made me superstitious, but with awful gratitude, I never can forget, my life, by Providence, was saved by a Dream." [Blackwood's Magazine.

SPIRIT OF THE FRENCH.

Revue Americaine in Paris, &c.

It gives us pleasure to lay before our readers the following Extract from Mr. Le Vasseur's Letter.—The information which this respectable and particular friend of Gen. La Fayette communicates, of the public mind in France, is very interesting. No plan seems better culculated to diffuse through France and over the Continent, the blessings of the free Institutions of America, than the one which he describes.—We trust that the Revue Americaine will receive the liberal contribution of the New World and the support of the Old:— Richmond Enqr.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Le Vasseur, written at La Grange in June, 1826, to a friend in Virginia.

It has been a long time, my Dear Sir, since I have intended to converse with you—but every day I have been compelled to postpone till to-morrow, what friendship and gratitude were imperatively and immediately claiming at my hands. I have not lost the remembrance of your kindness for me, during our too short residence amongst our good friends of Virginia, and I never can forget the happiness of meeting one of our old friends on the ruins of Yorktown. Often, is that glorious fete the subject of our conversation, and your name comes always naturally to be associated with the expressions of our unbounded satisfaction.

"I will not enter into any details respecting delightful France—the people are ever good, generous, enthusiastic, in the love of all that is great. Our Journals have already informed you of their noble exertions in favor of the Greeks. Every day, great numbers of Frenchmen are sailing, animated by the ambition of shedding their blood for those devoted martyrs of liberty. This generous and general zeal of public opinion, is supported and encouraged by the councils, the applauses and the example of the women. You know that they are always to be found in France, wherever a good action is to be performed: they are, at this moment, at the head of every subscription, solicitation, and enterprise in favour of the Greeks. The more distressing is the intelligence respecting that unfortunate nation, the more is the zeal of our ladies increased; their courage is equal to their commiseration. Oh, my dear friend, at this exhibition of the qualities of the national virtues, which shine so conspicuously, have we not great cause to be proud? The heart beats with pleasure.

The desire to make our countrymen acquainted with what is beautiful, simple and admirable in the institutions of the United States, has suggested an idea, which appear a happy one, and will obtain, I sincerely hope, your approbation. It is the publication of a monthly Journal, the *Revue Americaine*, a periodical paper of from eight to ten sheets of letter press; whose special purpose is to demonstrate by *facts*, the immence advantages of the system introduced in your country, and to make the Europeans more exactly acquainted with the happy results which such wise institutions have procured to the United States. It will be our endeavor to take advantage of all the discoveries in the sciences, manufactures and agriculture, which enrich the two Americas; we intend also to follow them in the progressive increase of their literature.—The stockholders in this useful undertaking are gentlemen very well known and highly respectable. The Editorship is to be confided to a young gentleman, who is my friend and was my companion in arms, whose talents, sentiments and perfect integrity are sure guarantees of the excellence of the work. I am well persuaded you will contribute to the success of our enterprise, by your addressing from time to time, every document which will appear to be useful, and soliciting your friends not to deprive us of the information which they might receive, or of the reflections which they might communicate. You have amongst your acquaintances, many gentlemen, from whom we might obtain the greatest benefit by their correspondence and knowledge, in politics, in literature, agriculture, sciences, commerce, &c. I will send you one of the prospectus so soon as it issues from the press.

If you believe, my dear Sir, that I have done with my demands, be undeceived. I know your disposition to oblige, and intend to use it, even to indiscretion; but you alone must be blamed; why have you been so friendly towards us?

Intending to fix myself for life, I have entered into commercial speculations, and have taken for my partner one of my best friends, who has been in business with great talents and probity, for more than fifteen years. Our house is under the firm of *Rousseau & Lavasseur*, in *Paris*, and we have taken the best measures, with several manufacturers, in order to furnish all the French products, to those who will put their confidence in us. I believe that your merchants will find it to their advantage to obtain, directly from Paris by our interposition, the several articles of France, which they purchase at home from second or third hands.

DUTIES OF BANK.

The following law case, decided in the Circuit Court of the United States, in 1825, we republish for the information of all whom it may concern. It was first published in the Portland Gazette.

Portland, May 15 1825.—The Circuit Court of the United States held a short session in this town last week, in which Mr. Justice Story presided assisted by Judge Parris of the District Court.

The action between the Suffolk Bank and the Lincoln Bank was tried, in which some points were decided, interesting to Banks as well as to the community. The action was brought to recover about $3000, together with the additional damages of two per cent, a month imposed by a law of Massachusetts on such Bank as shall refuse or neglect to pay its bills on demand. The principle question was whether there had been such neglect on the part of the Lincoln Bank as the law intended. The facts were as follow:—a runner from the Suffolk Bank established in Boston, presented the bills of the LincolnBank at the banking house, for payment: the cashier immediately offered to pay them in Boston bills, part of which were of the Suffolk Bank, or in a draft or check on a Bank in Boston, both of which the agent declined, and demanded specie;—the cashier then began to count out change; it occupied him until near the hour of closing the bank, to count about $500; he tendered no gold, nor specie of a larger denomination than a quarter of a dollar, and no more of that, than would have amounted at farthest to $1000, which could not have been counted at the rate the chashier was proceeding, within the bank hours of the day, which were from 9 to 1; the agent offered to take the specie at the bank count but the cashier declined, the agent then left the Bank and the action was commenced.

Judge Story in charging the Jury, laid down as law that a demand of ordinary magnitude, against a Bank, ought to be paid within the banking hours of the day on which it is made, and if it is not paid on that day, that is such a refusal or neglect as is contemplated by the law. He also said that the plaintiffs were not obliged to take Boston bills even of their own Bank or a draft, but might demand specie—that no man who presented bills at a bank should be delayed on any pretext whatever—that it is the duty of those institutions either to have sums counted or to have servants sufficient to count them out in a reasonable time—that a law of the United States requires that foreign coins shall be weighed, in which case this payment might have been made without delay—and that it is unnecessary when bills are presented at a bank for payment that they should be severely protested. The Jury was therefore instructed to inquire whether the sum in controversy was such a sum as could reasonably have been paid within the banking hours of the day on which it was demanded, and in the second place whether the Lincoln Bank had not delayed in an unreasonable manner to pay the bills demanded and third whether this unreasonable delay did not amount to such neglect or refusal as the law intended.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs.

FROM THE BOSTON GALAXY.

REMARKS BY ISRAEL IZARD.

Painting.—I pity those unfortunate misses who fancy they have a taste for painting, when in fact they are nothing but mere daubers. Yet it is a fashionable accomplishment, and must be obtained even at the risk of doing violence to the fair face of nature. Young ladies will paint roses, though they do look like red cabbages, and draw little cupids and turtle doves; if they should be mistaken for devils imps and scare-crows. I have seen mourning pieces, and truly they were pieces to be mourned for, done at female boarding schools, that would draw tears from the eyes of the most insensible; and watch-papers frightful enough to stop a chronometer of moderate courage.

GYMNASTICS.—I am not sorry, that these exercises have failed in being introduced into the city. Boys will find exercise enough in their daily sports, and men may amuse themselves, when they need relaxation, in a more becoming manner than in turning sommersets in the air. Gymnastics are a novelty at Cambridge, and may flourish for a season but as soon as that charm is over, like the cloth caps of the student they will fall into disuse.

SMALL TALK.—Every gentleman, desirous of popularity among the ladies, should have an extensive knowledge of trifles, and a ready talent of expressing himself on subjects of little moment. Conversation in jar repartees, and even in social circles, turns mostly upon such topics, and he who cannot discuss the merits of the last novel, or display his eloquence on the newest fashion in dress, makes, but a sorry appearance. I pity the man that cannot talk nonsense.

DANCING should be valued more for the ease of manners, gracefulness of carriage, and politeness of deportment acquired by this exercise, than for any dexterity in cutting pigeons' wings, or other figures in which some persons take so much pride. Still, one should no dance mechanically, as though he was moved by wires or propelled by steam. Attention should also be paid to the season for dancing. The custom in some places of appropriating summer to this amusement, is highly commendable. It promotes perspiration, and gives a melting appearance to ladies' curls and tallow candles.

SECRETS.—Never reveal a secret even to your most intimate friend. It is a sacred deposit, and he that betrays his trust is guilty of the worst kind of desecration. The reply of Charles the Second, when importuned by a nobleman to communicate something of a private nature, deserves to be engraved on the heart of every one, "Can you keep a secret?" asked that subtle monarch. "Most faithfully," returned the nobleman. "So can I," was the laconic and severe answer of Charles.

PUNNING.—I have never heard punning condemned excep by those who were incapable of attainining too much excellence in this species of wit. They seem to consider it beneath their dignity to stoop to such triflings, and will not deign to relax a muscle of their rigid features at the happiest efforts of a punster. I would not take the gift of dignity that is held on so slight a tenure—that may be laughed out of countenance by a joke, and frightened to death by a word. For my part, I see no good reason why a man may not play upon words as well as any other wind instrument; if pleasure is given, the object is accomplished. The best concert I ever attended was the concert of punsters.

TOASTS.—I marvel that among the multiplicity of toasts drank at the late celebration, more were not addressed to the ex-presidents. The beginning of the ode written by Garrick on the death of Mr. Pelham, would have furnished a neat tribute of respect to the the memory of the late president Adams, and at the same time been a happy allusion to the present chief magistrate.

Let others hail the rising sun,
I bow to that whose course is run.

EULOGIES.—It seems that a collection of the eulogies lately pronounced, are to be published at Hartford, that emporium of book-manufactures. Three hundred and fifty pages of eulogies! Gentle reader reflect for a moment. Who ever you are, in whatever obscure part of these United States you were born, you have probably heard one of these eulogies from the mouth of the author. Take my advice, and be willing to take this one for a sample of the whole three hundred and fifty eulogies—I beg pardon—three hundrhd and fifty pages of eulogies. But if you are determined on toiling through them, prepare for a tremendous run on your stock of patience, and depend upon it, like the runs upon the banks of the day, it will assuredly exhaust your coffers, however well replenished.

New-Orleans, Aug 1.

FEMALE INTREPIDITY AND MALE BARBARITY.

A baker who lives in the suburb Marigny, having had a quarrel with his wife, last Sunday, very gallantly put a rope round neck, *a l'Anglaise*, and led her down St. Anthony-street, until he came to a tree, over a branch of which, having thrown the rope, he was deliberately proceeding to hoist the woman when succour came up. The aid was not from man. Nearly twenty of that sex had witnessed the whole of the husband's cruel proceeding, but the sight of a naked sabre in the hand of the monster, kept them at a distance. Woman in this instance was saved by woman. A stout female ran up to the tree, pushed the hangman aside; untied the intended victim, and led her off in safety.

We forbear saying more on this act of atrocity, as it is under a course of investigation before the magistrates.

August 2.—A trotting match took place yesterday morning on the high road below town, between two horses named Pegasus and Post Boy. They were harnessed in gigs, and went over an extent of ground little short of 4 miles, in fifteen minutes. Pegasus won the wager of $500, besides numerous other bets; but those who backed Post Boy thought he was not shewn fair play on the road, as they said several persons interfered so as to check his speed.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc3923_scm2845-0154.jpg